



GCE AS/A level

1232/09

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 9

NAZI GERMANY, c. 1933-1945

P.M. TUESDAY, 22 May 2012

1½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

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Answer one question.

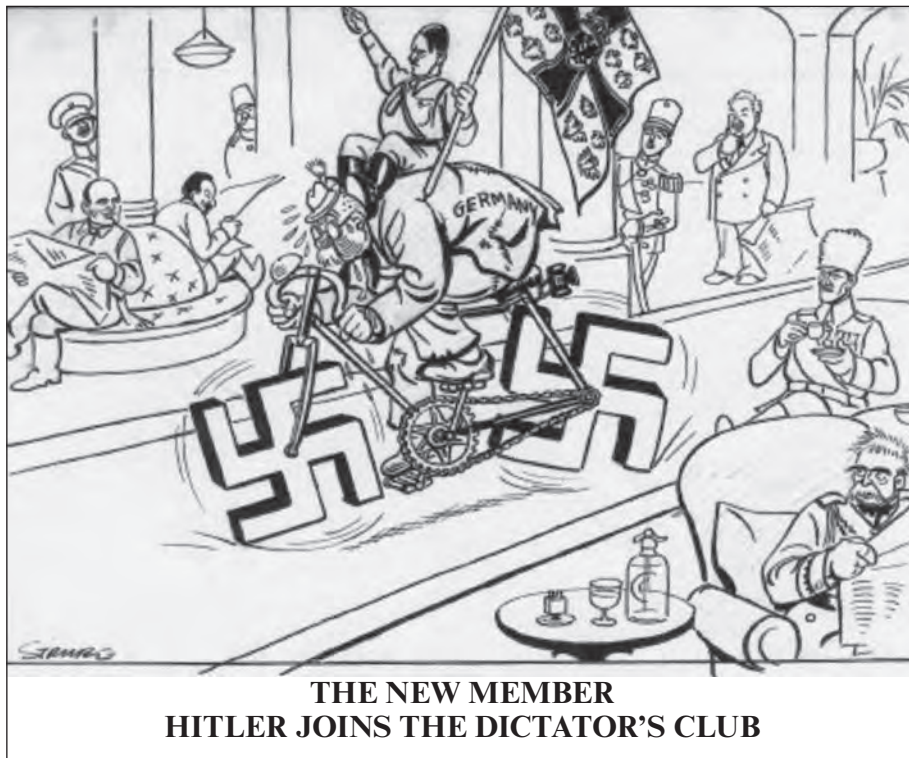
1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

Source A

‘Hitler had to tread warily in his dealings with big business and the army. Both these groups had considerable influence over him. Far from being the dictator he is often seen as, Hitler rarely took the initiative. Policy began to be made in piecemeal fashion from below. Hitler was often indecisive.’

[D. Geary, an academic historian, writing in a pamphlet for Advanced Level history students, *Hitler and Nazism* (1993)]

Source B



[A cartoon from a British newspaper, the *Daily Express*, referring to Hitler taking control of Germany (13th March 1933)]

Source C

‘On 1 April 1933, at the stroke of ten, the boycott of all Jewish businesses, doctors, lawyers, begins. The Jews have declared war on 65 million Germans, now they are to be hit where it hurts them most.’

[From an article in a Nazi newspaper, *Volkischer Beobachter*, announcing the setting up of a boycott campaign against the Jews in Germany (30th March 1933)]

Source D

‘It is very difficult to make any statement of the position of the Jews in Germany at present beyond saying that, with very few exceptions, they have disappeared from all positions of any importance in the public services, in trade and industry, from the liberal professions and the arts. Firms owned by Jews have had various fates, as have Jewish employees. Jews do not count as unemployed.’

[J.W.F. Thelwall, an official in the British Foreign Office, writing in his departmental report, *Economic Conditions in Germany to June 1934* (1934)]

Source E

‘Under the lash of dictatorship the exploitation of labour has increased. Female employment has been increased despite the totally contradictory Nazi ideal of womanhood as shown by the KKK policy. A large number of the self-employed have been transformed into wage-labourers despite the Nazi ideal of their status. Each year 12-13 billion Reich marks are squeezed from the national income for rearmament.’

[A report by the German Social Democratic Party in exile (SOPADE). It was based upon intelligence provided by agents in Germany (July 1938)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source and **your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “KKK policy”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. Use these sources and **your own knowledge** to explain the significance of Nazi economic policy on the German people. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D in explaining the impact of anti-Semitism on Germany? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and B. How far does Source B support or contradict the interpretation of Hitler’s leadership given in Source A? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Nazi Germany between 1933-1939? [32]

(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions).

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

‘All the evidence now available, from the earliest speeches, through *Mein Kampf* and his meetings with foreign statesmen and diplomats, points in the same direction. Hitler’s aims were to seize power; to exploit the Allies’ bad conscience about Versailles; to conquer the whole of Europe; to turn the East into a slave colony; to establish a colonial empire in Africa and to prepare for the final struggle for world domination against England and America.’

[John Rohl, an academic historian writing in the introduction to a collection of source material on German history, *From Bismarck to Hitler* (1970)]

Source B

‘The slogan ‘Emancipation of Women’ was invented by Jewish intellectuals. In the good times of German life the German woman has no need to emancipate herself. We do not consider it correct for the woman to interfere in the world of the man. We consider it natural if these two worlds remain distinct. What the man gives in courage on the battlefield, the woman gives in eternal self-sacrifice, in eternal pain and suffering. Every child that a woman brings into the world is a battle, a battle waged for the existence for her people.’

[Adolf Hitler, in a public speech entitled *Address to Women*, made at the Nuremberg Party Rally (8th September 1934)]

Source C

‘The Nuremberg Laws decided upon by the Reichstag have come as the heaviest of blows for the Jews in Germany. But they must create a basis on which a tolerable relationship becomes possible between the German and the Jewish people. The National Representation of the Jews in Germany is willing to contribute to this end with all its powers. We hope that the Jews and the Jewish communities of Germany will be allowed to keep a moral and economic means of existence by halting criticism of Jews and the boycott of Jewish businesses.’

[From a statement by the organisation, The National Representation of the Jews in Germany, issued in response to the passing of the Nuremberg Laws (24th September 1935)]

Source D



[A cartoon from *The Evening Post*, a British newspaper, published on 8th July 1936. The cartoon is entitled *Stepping Stones to Glory*]

Source E

‘Hitler has no difficulty in passing laws which make women second class subjects. The law of June 1933 states clearly Nazi intention to relieve unemployment by eliminating women workers. The vigorous campaign against the employment of women has not led to their increased domesticity and security, but has been effective in squeezing them out of better paid positions into the sweated trades. Needless to say, this type of labour, with its miserable wages and long hours is extremely dangerous to the health of women and degrades the family.’

[Judith Grunfeld, an American journalist, writing in an article entitled *Women Workers in Nazi Germany*, for an American magazine (13th March 1937)]

- (a) Study Source C. Use the source and **your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase ‘Nuremberg Laws’. [4]
- (b) Study Sources C and E. Use these sources and **your own knowledge** to explain the significance of Nazi racial and social laws. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are Sources B and E in explaining the role of women in Nazi Germany? [16]
- (d) Study Source A and D. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of Hitler’s foreign policy given in Source A? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Nazi Germany between 1933-1939? [32]

(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)